

PART 2 - General Terms and Conditions  
SECTION 1 - Definitions and Abbreviations

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1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

EXCHANGE ACCESS LINE

A central office line which provides access to the exchange telephone network for local and long distance telephone service and includes the serving central office equipment and all outside plant facilities through and including the Network Interface or equivalent.

P.B.X. Trunk

An exchange access line which is connected to a P.B.X. System, Call Distribution System, or equipment of similar types provided by the customer.

Business Exchange Access Line

An exchange access line used to provide exchange telephone service to business customers and which is not connected to a P.B.X. Service, Call Distribution System, or equipment of similar types provided by the customer.

Residence Exchange Access Line

An exchange access line used to provide exchange telephone service to residence customers.

EXCHANGE AREA

An area for which a separate local rate schedule is provided.

EXCHANGE SERVICE

The furnishing of equipment and facilities including Centrex lines, exchange access lines or trunks, for telephone communication within local service areas in accordance with the provisions of this tariff. Pursuant to Section 13-206 of the Public Utilities Act, the geographical area as shown on a map for each exchange served by the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, as defined in 83 Illinois Administrative Code, Part 730, are the same as those presently on file with the Illinois Commerce Commission or as may be adjusted in the future and said exchange maps are hereby adopted by reference to be a part of this tariff.

EXTENSION LINE

A channel service connecting an extension station with a main station.

EXTRA LISTING

Any listing of a name or information in connection with a customer's access line number beyond that to which the customer is entitled in connection with the customer's regular service.

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1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

FACILITIES

Includes, in the aggregate or otherwise, but is not limited to the following:

channels	lines
apparatus	devices
equipment	accessories
wires	systems
communications paths	instruments

which are provided by the Company and utilized by it in the furnishing of telecommunications services or which are provided by a customer and used for telecommunications purposes.

FOREIGN CENTRAL OFFICE SERVICE

Exchange service furnished through any central office serving the same exchange, other than the central office which regularly serves the area in which the customer is located.

FOREIGN DISTRICT SERVICE

Exchange service furnished from a district other than the one in which the customer is located.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SERVICE

Exchange service furnished through any central office serving an exchange other than the exchange which regularly serves the area in which the customer is located.

GRANDFATHERED COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

The term "Grandfathered Communications Systems" as used in Section 9 of this PART denotes communications systems (including equipment, premises wiring and protective circuitry if any) connected at the customer's premises, in accordance with any telephone company's tariffs, and that are considered to be grandfathered under Part 68 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations because, (a) such systems were connected to the telecommunications network or to the telecommunications channel services specified in Section 9, Paragraph 2.2 B.(1) prior to January 1, 1980, and were of a type system which was directly connected (i.e., without telephone company-provided connecting arrangements) to the telecommunications network or to the aforementioned telecommunications channel services as of June 1, 1978, or (b) such systems are connected to the telecommunications channel services specified in Section 9, Paragraph 2.2 B.(2), (3) and (4) prior to May 1, 1983, and are of a type system which was directly connected (i.e., without telephone company-provided connecting arrangements) to the aforementioned telecommunications channel services as of April 30, 1980.

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1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

GRANDFATHERED CONNECTIONS OF COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

The term "Grandfathered Connections of Communications Systems" as used in Section 9 of this PART denotes connections via telephone company-provided connecting arrangements of customer-provided communications systems (including equipment and premises wiring) at the customer's premises, in accordance with any telephone company's tariffs, and that are considered to be grandfathered under Part 68 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations because, (a) such connections to the telecommunications network or to the telecommunications channel services specified in Section 9, Paragraph 2.2 B.(1) were made via telephone company-provided connecting arrangements prior to January 1, 1980, and are of a type connecting arrangement that was connected to the telecommunications network or to the aforementioned telecommunications channel services as of June 1, 1978, or (b) such connections to the telecommunications channel services specified in Section 9, Paragraph 2.2 B.(2), (3) and (4) are made via telephone company-provided connecting arrangements prior to May 1, 1983, and are of a type connecting arrangement that was connected to the aforementioned telecommunications channel services as of April 30, 1980.

GRANDFATHERED TERMINAL EQUIPMENT

The term "Grandfathered Terminal Equipment" as used in Section 9 of this PART denotes terminal equipment (including protective circuitry if any) connected at the customer's premises, in accordance with any telephone company's tariffs, and that is considered to be grandfathered under Part 68 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations because, (a) such terminal equipment was connected to the telecommunications network or to the telecommunications channel services specified in Section 9, Paragraph 2.2 B.(1) prior to July 1, 1979, and was of a type of terminal equipment which was directly connected (i.e., without telephone company-provided connecting arrangements) to the telecommunications network or to the aforementioned telecommunications channel services as of October 17, 1977, or (b) such terminal equipment is connected to the telecommunications channel services specified in Section 9, Paragraph 2.2 B.(2), (3) and (4) prior to May 1, 1983, and is of a type of terminal equipment which was directly connected (i.e., without telephone company-provided connecting arrangements) to the aforementioned telecommunications channel services as of April 30, 1980.

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1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

GRANDFATHERED CONNECTIONS OF TERMINAL EQUIPMENT

The term "Grandfathered Connections of Terminal Equipment" as used in Section 9 of this PART denotes connections via telephone company-provided connecting arrangements of customer-provided terminal equipment connected at the customer's premises, in accordance with any telephone company's tariffs, and that are considered to be grandfathered under Part 68 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations because, (a) such connections to the telecommunications network or to the telecommunications channel services specified in Section 9, Paragraph 2.2 B.(1) were made via telephone company-provided connecting arrangements prior to July 1, 1979, and are of a type connecting arrangement that was connected to the telecommunications network or to the aforementioned telecommunications channel services as of October 17, 1977, or (b) such connections to the telecommunications channel services specified in Section 9, Paragraph 2.2 B.(2), (3) and (4) are made via telephone company-provided connecting arrangements prior to May 1, 1983, and are of a type connecting arrangement that was connected to the aforementioned telecommunications channel services as of April 30, 1980.

HEAD SET

A hands-free, multi-wire device containing acoustic-to-electric (transmitter) and electric-to-acoustic (receiver) transducers, normally worn on the head of the user for close talking, which provides for the transmission of human speech.

INTEGRATED INFORMATION NETWORK (IIN)/CENTREX/AMERITECH INTEGRATED DIGITAL NETWORK GROUP

Generally, each IIN/Centrex/Ameritech Integrated Digital Network system constitutes a single IIN/Centrex/Ameritech Integrated Digital Network group. However, multiple groups may be established where, upon customer request, an IIN/Centrex/Ameritech Integrated Digital Network system is arranged so that different flexible route selection patterns, call diverting service areas, feature availability combinations, etc., can be assigned to distinct groups of station lines.

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1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

INTEREXCHANGE CHANNEL

As used in connection with Series 6000 channels, denotes that portion of a channel which interconnects points not within the same exchange or special exchange area.

INTERFACE

The point at which facilities or services of one type are connected with facilities or services of another type.

INTERFACE EQUIPMENT

Equipment to accomplish the direct electrical connection of facilities or services of one type with facilities or services of another type.

INTER S.A. CHANNEL

That portion of a through channel between "Primary Terminations" in different Service Areas which interconnects the Service Areas where the "Primary Terminations" are located.

INTER-OFFICE CHANNEL/CHANNEL MILEAGE

As used with Direct High Capacity Service, denotes a path for digital transmission furnished between serving central offices. Inter-Office Channel/Channel Mileage can only be provided where the originating and terminating serving central offices, as well as all intermediate Company offices, are equipped with appropriate digital facilities and equipment.

INTERPOSITIONING

The term "Interpositioning" denotes those customer premises equipment arrangements (i.e., arrangements of terminal equipment and communications systems) which require that Company-provided equipment gain access to telecommunications services or Company-provided telecommunications channel service through customer-provided equipment.

Material formerly appeared in ILL. C. C. No. 5, PART 1, Section 4, 14th Revised Page 5.

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1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

INTRA S.A. CHANNEL

A channel between "Primary Terminations" within a Service Area which is not connected to an Inter S.A. channel.

INTRASYSTEM WIRE

Customer Premises Wire used to provide complex system wiring connecting system components of Customer Premises Equipment.

ISOCRONOUS

With isochronous transmission, timing is derived from the customer-provided signal carrying the data. (i.e., no timing or clock lead is provided at the customer interface.)

JOINT USER

As used in connection with Telephone Exchange Service, denotes an arrangement whereby an additional person or firm is permitted to use the business telephone exchange service of an existing customer.

As used in connection with Telecommunications Channel Service, denotes a person who is designated by the customer as a user of channel services of the customer and to whom a portion of the charge for the service will be billed under a Joint User Arrangement as specified in this tariff.

LOCAL CHANNEL

As used in connection with Series 7000 channels, denotes a channel connecting two stations in the same exchange; or connecting two stations in different exchanges where the mileage between the exchanges is twenty-five miles or less; or that portion of a through channel within an exchange connecting a station with an interexchange channel.

As used with certain Direct High Capacity Service, a local channel is a path for digital transmission furnished between the customer's premises and the serving central office.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL

A transmission path between the customer's premises and the customer's serving wire center. (See Central Office Line.)

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1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

LOCAL MESSAGES

A local message is the measurement upon which the charges for telephone communications are based when the calling station and the station with which communication is established are both within the same local service area.

LOCAL SERVICE

Service which provides for exchange telephone communication within the local service area at rates and under regulations as provided in this tariff.

LOCAL SERVICE AREA

That area within which a customer to exchange service can make telephone calls without the payment of a long distance telecommunications charge. A local service area may be made up of one or more than one central office area or exchange area.

LOCATION

A definite point within a Same Building Area. The location of any piece of equipment is the point where the equipment is physically attached.

LONG HAUL MILEAGE

Rate schedule applicable to an Inter S.A. Channel connecting S.A. centers which are separated by 12 or more miles.

LOOP

A transmission path between the network interface (NI) located at the customer's premises and the vertical side of the main distributing frame (or other designated Company frame) in a Company central office. Loops are defined by the electrical interface rather than the type of facilities used.

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1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

MARKET SERVICE AREA

A geographical area comprised of one or more exchanges served by local exchange telephone companies as established in Illinois Commerce Commission Docket 82-0268.

MESSAGE RATE SERVICE

The type of exchange service provided at a monthly rate with an additional charge for each local message or message unit used in excess of a specified allowance.

MESSAGE UNIT

A message unit is the measurement upon which the charges for telephone connections are based when the calling station and the station with which connection is established are both within a specific area in which the unit plan of charging is operative.

MILEAGE SERVICE TERMINAL

A P.B.X. or Switching System Service Terminal having a billable mileage component. (Also known as an "Off Premises" terminal.)

MULTI-BUILDING PROPERTY

A continuous property containing a complex of two or more buildings owned or controlled by one customer or a single interest such as a developer.

MULTI-POINT SERVICE

Multi-Point service is a configuration involving a channel service connecting three or more "Primary Terminations" constituting a common dedicated communications system.

NETWORK CONTROL SIGNALING

The transmission of signals used in the telecommunications network which perform functions such as supervision (control, status and charging signals), address signaling (e.g., dialing), calling and called number identification, audible tone signals (call progress signals indicating re-order or busy conditions, alerting, coin denominations, coin collect and coin return tones) to control the operation of switching machines in the telecommunications network.

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1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

NETWORK CONTROL SIGNALING UNIT

The terminal equipment furnished for the provision of network control signaling.

NETWORK INTERFACE DEVICE

The specific interface equipment used at a NETPOP.

NETWORK POINT OF PRESENCE (NETPOP)

The location of the interface between Company central office lines serving a building, or first building of a multi-building commercial property, and the telecommunications wire and cable within that building used by one or more customers.

NETWORK SERVICE

Any service that is provided over central office lines or between central offices.

ONE-WAY SIGNALING SERVICE

A domestic public land mobile radio service offered by common carriers that permits one-way signaling of mobile paging receivers with or without one-way voice communication.

OTHER COMMON CARRIER (OCC)

The term "Other Common Carrier" denotes Specialized Common Carriers, Domestic and International Record Carriers and Domestic Satellite Carriers engaged in providing private line services as such carriers may be authorized by the Federal Communications Commission.

OTHER COMMON CARRIER-PROVIDED CHANNEL

The term "Other Common Carrier-Provided Channel" denotes the facility portion of an Other Common Carrier provided communications system, exclusive of switching equipment and other non-transmission type equipment (i.e., data sets, hand sets, etc.).

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1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

OTHER TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIERS (OTC)

Other Telecommunications Carriers (OTC) denotes any individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, governmental entity or corporation engaged for hire in intrastate communications by wire or radio.

PARTY LINE

An exchange access line designed to provide exchange service to more than one customer

PERSON

Includes individuals, partnerships, corporations, governmental bodies, associations and any other such entity.

PORT

The capability derived from the central office switch hardware and software required to permit customers to transmit or receive information over the public switched network.

PRIMARY TERMINATION

Used in connection with Telecommunications Channel Service and applies to channel terminations at a NETPOP service interface. When the Switching System Services serving central office is not in the same exchange as the customer's premises, the S.A. center for the customer's premises will be used in lieu of the Switching System Services serving central office.

(x)

(x)

PROTECTIVE CONNECTING ARRANGEMENT

Equipment provided by the Company to provide electrical protection when facilities provided by other than the Company are connected with facilities provided by the Company.

(x) Service will not be furnished to new customers under this regulation after December 31, 1975. Customers having service under this regulation or who have placed an order and had it accepted by the Company may continue, or make additions to such service at their present address or location. In the event this service at any such address or location is terminated for this customer such service will not be reestablished.

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1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

PUBLIC SWITCHED DIGITAL SERVICE

A digital switched service that provides full duplex, synchronous, 56 kilobit per second information transport via a specially equipped two wire Network Access Line.

RADIO COMMON CARRIER

A non-wire line common carrier authorized by appropriate regulatory authority to provide domestic public land mobile radio services.

RATE CENTER

A specified geographical location within an exchange area from which mileage measurements are determined for the application of rates between exchange areas.

REGISTERED

The term "Registered" as used in this tariff denotes equipment which complies with and has been approved within the Registration provisions of Part 68 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules and Regulations.

RESALE/SHARING

Resale is the subscription to communications services and facilities by one entity and the reoffering of communications services and facilities to the public (with or without "adding value") for profit. Sharing is a non-profit arrangement in which several users collectively use communications services and facilities provided by a carrier, with each user paying the communications related costs associated therewith according to its pro rata usage of the communications services and facilities.

Private resale is the subscription to telecommunications services and facilities by one entity and the limited reoffering, for profit, of those communications services and facilities not to the public but to a limited group possessing common features or attributes such as an association or membership corporation providing service to its members, or an organization set up to serve a well-defined industry group, or to closely located or affiliated buildings.

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1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

ROUTE MILES

Are the total of cable sheath feet shown in the Company's location records from the demarcation point at the customer's premises to the serving wire center. This total footage is divided by 5,280 feet and then shown out two decimal places and rounded to the next higher quarter route mile. This is for per quarter route mile billing.

SAME BUILDING - see building

SAME BUILDING AREA

Space occupied by the same customer on the same floor but not separated by the premises of another customer. For residence applications a same building area will be all space occupied by one resident in a building.

Space on the same floor will be considered as a same building area as long as all the space occupied by the customer is connected by general building areas.

S.A. (SERVICE AREA)

A geographical area defined by the Company for the purpose of administering its rates for Series 1000, 2000, 3000 and 6000 channel services. The territorial limits of each of these Service Areas are described elsewhere in this tariff.

S.A. CENTER

A specified geographical location within a Service Area from which mileage measurements are determined for the application of rates for Series 1000, 2000, 3000 and 6000 channel services between Service Areas.

S.A. LOCAL CHANNEL

That portion of a through channel between "Primary Terminations" in different Service Areas which is provided to connect a "Primary Termination" to an Inter S.A. Channel.

SERVICE CHARGES

Charges made at the time of the establishment of a class of telephone service or subsequent additions, inside moves or changes to that service.

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1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

SERVICE GROUP

The term "Service Group" as used in connection with Outward WATS denotes one or more Outward WATS access lines terminated in the same switching equipment or key telephone system at the same premises.

The term "Service Group" as used in connection with 800 Service denotes the access lines arranged in central office equipment furnished by the Company as part of a given hunting arrangement.

SERVICE INTERFACE

The point to which the technical parameters for the service provided by the Company are met, tested and maintained.

SERVICE TERMINATING ARRANGEMENT

Company-provided equipment which terminates Exchange Telecommunications Service, Long Distance Telecommunications Service or Wide Area Telecommunications Service at a NETPOP. The Service Terminating Arrangement provides a clearly delineated interface which facilitates the design, isolation and testing of the aforementioned services. As such, the NETPOP is the Service Terminating Arrangement except where a protective connecting arrangement is provided. Where a protective connecting arrangement is required, the Service Terminating Arrangement is provided as part of the protective connecting arrangement on the customer side of, and separate from, the NETPOP at the service interface.

SHARED NETWORK ARRANGEMENT

A service offering whereby a service user may connect subtending services to a host subscriber's multiplexed OPTINET DS3 or OPTINET DS1 Service, and the Telephone Company will undertake to maintain separate customer records and billing.

SHORT HAUL MILEAGE

Rate schedule applicable to an Inter S.A. Channel connecting S.A. centers which are separated by less than 12 miles.

SIGNAL CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT

That equipment connected to a channel to condition signals generated by Data Terminal Equipment.

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1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

SIGNAL SOURCE

As used in connection with Series 7000 channels, denotes a location at which video and audio base-band signals are supplied to a local distribution system or an interexchange system.

SINGLE (CHANNELS) SERVICE (half duplex)

When applied to a channel, denotes one with the capability of transmission, to the extent of its defined characteristics, alternately in either direction, or for transmission in one direction only.

SINGLE ENDED TERMINAL DEVICE

A terminal device which terminates only one line or channel at a given time (example - head sets).

SINGLE LINE BUSINESS CUSTOMER

A customer subscribing to a single business exchange access line.

STATION

Customer Premises Equipment or Interface Equipment at the customer's premises in which Customer Premises Wire terminates. Includes the telephone instrument, data set, network control signaling units and other station equipment which enable customers to establish the communications connections and to effect communications through such connections.

The term "Main Station" denotes the initial telephone connected to an exchange access or Centrex line at the Network Interface or its equivalent.

The term "P.B.X. Station" denotes a station connected through a Private Branch Exchange switchboard, console or associated switching equipment through customer premises wire.

The term "Station" as used in connection with Series 1000, 2000, 3000 and 6000 Telecommunications Channel Service denotes the termination point or points on a customer's premises for that service.

The term "Station" as used in connection with Series 7000 channels denotes premises designated by the customer at which a channel terminates and where material is transmitted to or received from a video transmission channel.

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1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

STATION (cont'd)

The term "Station" when used in conjunction with DATAPHONE Digital Service denotes a point on a customer's or authorized user's premises at which a D.A.L. is terminated.

The term "Station" when used in connection with WATS denotes:

- A. the point of connection of WATS to an Other Common Carrier Communications System (utilizing WATS Central Office Connecting Facilities) at a Company WATS serving central office,
- B. the point of termination of WATS at a customer's premises, or
- C. the point of termination of WATS in a Company central office for connection of Company-provided switching equipment.

The location or placement of the station shall not determine the location or placement of the NETPOP although coincidentally, in certain circumstances, the two may be collocated or the two terms may apply to the same item of equipment.

STATION EQUIPMENT - (See Customer Premises Equipment)

STATION TERMINATION

Interface equipment at which customer premises equipment stations may be connected.

SYNCHRONOUS OPTICAL NETWORK (SONET)

Is a set of international standards for fiber optic based transmission systems. SONET defines standard optical carrier transmission rates and utilizes a modular multiplexing approach based on the application of Synchronous Transport Signals (STS).

SYNCHRONOUS TRANSPORT SIGNAL (STS-1)

A 51.84 Mbps signal within a SONET optical carrier signal. The STS-1 signal consists of overhead and synchronous payload envelope (SPE). The overhead part of the signal is used for controlling, framing and maintaining the signal. The SPE is used to transport the customer's data.

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1. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PRIORITY (TSP) SYSTEM

A service developed to meet the requirements of the Federal government for priority installation and/or restoration of National Security Emergency Preparedness (NSEP) Telecommunications Services in accordance with Part 64.401, Appendix A. of the F.C.C. Rules and Regulations.

TELEVISION VIEWER

As used in connection with Series 7000 channels, denotes equipment provided by the customer to receive signals from television or video transmission channels (at television or video transmission frequencies or at broadcasting frequencies) and to convert such signals to visual images.

TIE LINE (Type 2001B Channel)

A circuit connecting two switching systems for the purpose of intercommunicating between the stations connected with such switching systems.

TWO-PARTY LINE

An exchange access line designed for the provision of exchange service to two customers.

TWO-POINT SERVICE

Two-Point service is a configuration involving a channel connecting no more than two "Primary Terminations."

VOICE GRADE FACILITY

A communications path between two points comprised of any form or configuration of physical plant capable of and typically used in the telecommunications industry for the transmission of the human voice and associated telephone signals within the frequency bandwidth of approximately 300 to 3000 Hertz.

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2. ABBREVIATIONS

A.C.	-	Alternating Current
A.C.D.	-	Automatic Call Distributor
B.D.S.	-	Basic Digital Service
C.C.	-	Change Charge
CCSA	-	Common Control Switching Arrangement
C.P.S.	-	Cycles Per Second (now commonly known as Hertz)
CSUF	-	Channel Service Unit Functionality
db	-	Decibel
D.A.L.	-	Digital Access Line
D.C.	-	Direct Current
D.D.S.	-	DATAPHONE Digital Service/Direct Digital Service
DID	-	Direct Inward Dialing
EPSCS	-	Enhanced Private Switched Communication Service
ESS	-	Electronic central office switch (electronic switching system)
FX	-	Foreign Exchange
Hertz	-	Cycles Per Second
IIN	-	Integrated Information Network
I.N.C.	-	Initial Nonrecurring Charge
Kbps	-	Kilobits per second
Mbps	-	Megabits per second
mcs	-	Microseconds
M.C.	-	Move Charge
MSA	-	Market Service Area
MU	-	Message Unit
N.A.	-	Not Available
N.C.	-	No Charge
NPA	-	Numbering Plan Area
OCCSS	-	Other Common Carrier Switching System

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2. ABBREVIATIONS (cont'd)

Per Mo. - The Monthly Rate  
P.B.X. - Private Branch Exchange  
rms - Root-Mean-Square  
S.A. - Service Area  
SAC - Special Access Code  
S.C.C. - Service Connection Charge  
SCAN - Switched Circuit Automatic Network  
STF - Service Transport Facilities  
TSP - Telecommunications Service Priority  
WATS - Wide Area Telecommunications Service

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